

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.
Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00

ASSETS.	
Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Commonwealth),	50,327 42
Loans secured by deeds, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed.	42,500 00
Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on unsecured personal security, eight per cent. interest.	6,220 66
Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call on 60 days notice.	40,000 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest.	110,001 98
Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest.	21,151 12
Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid.	9,685 64
Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest.	580 74
Office furniture, iron safe, &c.	949 45
Revenue stamps.	45 95
Total.	\$281,471 96

LIABILITIES.	
1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors.	none.
2d. Losses adjusted and not due.	none.
3d. Losses due.	none.
4th. Losses unadjusted.	none.
5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, 1 policy \$3,000.	7,000 00
6th. All other claims against the Company—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unimproved property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, and any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.	2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with delirium tremens. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, that said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of said ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unimproved property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, and any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Wm. T. Selby, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] **S. PERIT RAWLE,**
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, that said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of said ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unimproved property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, and any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,
Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[L. S.] my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.
[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—329.

OFFICIAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLISHED NO. 148.]

[Continued.]

Twenty-two. Confectioners shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who sells at retail confectionery, sweetmeats, comfits, or other confections, in any building, shall be regarded as a confectioner under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as confectioners, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Twenty-three. Claim agents and agents for procuring patents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to prosecute claims in any of the Executive Departments of the Federal Government, or procure patents, shall be deemed a claim or patent agent, as the case may be, under this act.

Twenty-four. Patent right dealers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale patent rights shall be regarded as a patent-right dealer under this act.

Twenty-five. Real estate agents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who is to sell or offer for sale real estate for others, or to rent houses, stores, or other buildings or real estate, or to collect rent for others, shall be regarded as a real estate agent under this act.

Twenty-six. Conveyancers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person, other than one holding a license as a lawyer or claim agent, whose business it is to draw deeds, bonds, mortgages, wills, or other legal papers or to examine titles to real estate, shall be regarded as a conveyancer under this act.

Twenty-seven. Intelligence office keepers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to find or furnish places of employment for others, or to find or furnish service upon application in writing or otherwise, receiving compensation therefor, shall be regarded as an intelligence office keeper under this act.

Twenty-eight. Insurance agents shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who shall act as agent of any fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance company or companies, shall be regarded as an insurance agent under this act: Provided, That no license shall be required of any insurance agent or broker whose receipts for such agents do not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars in any one year.

Twenty-nine. Foreign insurance agents shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every person who shall act as agent of any foreign fire, marine, life, mutual, or other insurance company or companies, shall be regarded as a foreign insurance agent under this act.

Thirty. Auctioneers whose annual sales do not exceed ten thousand dollars, shall pay ten dollars for each license; auctioneers whose annual sales exceed ten thousand dollars, shall pay twenty dollars for each license. Every person who shall be deemed an auctioneer within the meaning of this act whose business it is to offer property for sale to the highest or best bidder.

Thirty-one. Manufacturers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person, firm, or corporation, who shall manufacture by hand or machinery any goods, wares or merchandise, exceeding annually the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be regarded as a manufacturer under this act.

Thirty-two. Peddlers shall be classified and rated as follows, to-wit: when travelling with more than two horses, or mules, the first class, and shall pay fifty dollars for each license; when travelling with two horses, or mules, the second class, and shall pay twenty dollars for each license; when travelling with one horse, or mule, the third class, and shall pay fifteen dollars for each license; when travelling on foot, the fourth class, and shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person, except persons peddling only newspapers, bills, or religious tracts, who sells or offers to sell, at retail, goods, wares, or other commodities, travelling from place to place, in the street, or through the different parts of the country, shall be regarded as a peddler under this act: Provided, That any peddler who sells, at one time, to the same person or persons shall pay fifty dollars for each license. And any person who peddles jewelry shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Provided, further, That the manufacturers and producers of agricultural tools and implements, garden seeds, stoves, and hollow ware, brooms, wooden ware, and powder, delivering and selling at wholesale any of said articles, by themselves or their authorized agents, shall not be required, for any sale thus made, to take out any additional license therefor: Provided, further, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall authorize the sale of wine, spirits, or malt liquors.

Thirty-three. Apothecaries shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who keeps a shop or building where medicines are compounded or prepared according to prescriptions of physicians or where medicines are sold, shall be regarded as an apothecary under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, who have taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as apothecaries, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; nor shall apothecaries who have taken out a license as such be required to take out a license as retailers in liquor in consequence of selling alcohol.

Thirty-four. Photographers shall pay ten dollars for each license when the receipts do not exceed five hundred dollars; when over five hundred dollars and under one thousand dollars, fifteen dollars; when over one thousand dollars and under two thousand dollars, twenty dollars; when over two thousand dollars and under three thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars. Any person or persons who make for sale photographs, ambrotypes, daguerotypes, or pictures, by the action of light, shall be regarded as a photographer under this act.

Thirty-five. Tobaccoists shall pay ten dollars for each license. Any person, firm, or corporation whose business it is to sell, at retail, cigars, snuff, or tobacco in any form, shall be regarded as a tobaccoist under this act. But wholesale and retail dealers, and keepers of hotels, taverns, and eating houses, having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as tobaccoists, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Thirty-six. Butchers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to sell butchers' meat at retail shall be regarded as a butcher under this act: Provided, That no butcher having taken out a license, and paid ten dollars therefor, shall be required to take out a license as retail dealer on account of selling other articles at the same store, stall, or place: Provided, further, That butchers whose annual sales do not exceed one thousand dollars, and butchers who retail butchers' meat exclusively by themselves or agents, and persons who sell shell or other fish, at the same store, stall, or place, shall be required to pay five dollars only for each license, any existing law to the contrary notwithstanding; and having taken out a license therefor, shall not be required to take out a license as a peddler for retailing butchers' meat or fish, as aforesaid. And no license shall be required of persons who sell shell or other fish from hand carts or wheelbarrows exclusively.

Thirty-seven. Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls receiving pay as entrance money shall pay one hundred dollars for each license. Every person who shall be engaged in dramatic or operatic or other representations, plays, or performances, and not including balls, rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations, shall be regarded as a theatre under this act: Provided, That when

any such edifice is under lease at the passage of this act, the fee for license shall be paid by the lessee, unless otherwise stipulated between the parties to said lease.

Thirty-eight. The proprietor or proprietors of circuses shall pay one hundred dollars for each license. Every building, tent, space, or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports or theatrical performances are exhibited, shall be regarded as a circus under this act: Provided, That no license procured in one State shall be held to authorize exhibitions in another State. And but one license shall be required under this act to authorize exhibitions within any one State.

Thirty-nine. Jugglers shall pay for each license twenty dollars. Every person who performs by sleight of hand shall be regarded as a juggler under this act. The proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money, conducted in any State, shall pay for each license ten dollars: Provided, That no license procured in one State shall be held to authorize exhibitions in another State. And but one license shall be required under this act to authorize exhibitions within any one State.

Forty. Bowling alleys, and billiard rooms shall pay ten dollars for every alley or table in the building or place to be licensed. Every place or building where bowls are thrown or billiards played and open to the public, without price, shall be regarded as a bowling alley or billiard room, respectively under this act.

Forty-one. Proprietors of gift enterprises shall pay fifty dollars for each license. Every person, firm, or corporation, who shall sell or offer for sale any article of merchandise of any description whatsoever, with a promise, express or implied, to give or bestow, or in any manner to hold out to the public the promise of gift or bestowal of such article or thing for and in consideration of the purchase by any person of any other article or thing shall be regarded as a proprietor of a gift enterprise under this act: Provided, That no such proprietor, in consequence of being thus licensed, shall be exempt from paying any other license or tax required by law, and the license herein required shall be in addition thereto.

Forty-two. Owners of stallions and jacks shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who keeps a stallion or jack for sale or use of mares, requiring or receiving pay therefor, shall be required to take out a license under this act, which shall contain a brief description of the animal, its age, and place or places where used or to be used: Provided, That all accounts, notes, or demands, for such stallions or jacks without a license, as aforesaid, shall be invalid and of no force in any court of law or equity.

Forty-three. Lawyers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person who for fee or reward, shall prosecute or defend causes in any court of record or other judicial tribunal of the United States or of any of the States, or give legal advice in relation to any cause or matter whatever shall be deemed to be a lawyer within the meaning of this act.

Forty-four. Physicians, surgeons, and dentists shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person (except apothecaries) whose business it is, for fee and reward, to prescribe remedies or perform surgical operations for the cure of any bodily disease, ailment, shall be deemed a physician, surgeon, or dentist, as the case may be, within the meaning of this act.

Forty-five. Architects and civil engineers shall pay ten dollars for each license. Every person whose business it is to prepare, or to superintend the construction of buildings, or ships, or of roads, or bridges, or canals, or railroads, shall be regarded as an architect and civil engineer under this act: Provided, That this shall not include a practical carpenter who labors on a building.

Forty-six. Builders and contractors shall pay twenty-five dollars for each license; and if his said contracts in any one year exceed in amount twenty-five thousand dollars, he shall pay one hundred dollars for each license, and if his said contracts exceed in amount one hundred thousand dollars, he shall pay two hundred dollars for each license, and if his said contracts exceed in amount two hundred thousand dollars, he shall pay five hundred dollars for each license, and if his said contracts exceed in amount five hundred thousand dollars, he shall pay one thousand dollars for each license. Any person or persons whose business or occupation it is to separate gold and silver from other metals or mineral substance with which such gold or silver, or both, are alloyed, combined, or united, or to ascertain or determine the quantity of gold or silver in any alloy or combination with other metals, shall be deemed an assayer for the purpose of this act.

Forty-seven. A license fee of ten dollars shall be required of every son, firm, or corporation, engaged in any business, trade, or profession, whatsoever, for which no other license is hereinafter required, whose gross annual receipts therefrom exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 80. And be it further enacted, That where the annual gross receipts or sales of any apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, tobaccoists, or retail dealers, except retail dealers in spirituous and malt liquors, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, such apothecaries, confectioners, eating-houses, tobaccoists, and retail dealers shall not be required to take out or pay for license, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding; the amount or estimated amount of such annual sales to be ascertained or estimated as aforesaid, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, and so of all other annual sales or receipts, where the rate of the license is graduated by the amount of sales or receipts; and where the amount of the license of the rate has been increased, or is liable to be increased, by law above the amount of any existing license to any person, firm, or corporation, or has been understated or underestimated, such person, firm, or company shall be again assessed and pay the amount of such increase, which shall be indorsed on the original license, which shall thereafter be held good and sufficient.

Sec. 81. And be it further enacted, That nothing construed in the preceding sections of this act, requiring licenses, shall be construed to require an additional license as a dealer in the sale of goods, wares and merchandise made or produced and sold by the manufacturer or producer at the manufactory or place where the same is made or produced, or at the principal office or place of business, as provided in section seventy-three of this act, in relation to the sale of goods, wares and merchandise made or produced and sold by the manufacturer or producer at the manufactory or place where the same is made or produced, or at the principal office or place of business, as provided in section seventy-three of this act, in relation to the sale of goods, wares and merchandise made or produced and sold by the manufacturer or producer at the manufactory or place where the same is made or produced, or at the principal office or place of business, as provided in section seventy-three of this act, in 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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

McClellan and Maryland.

We take the following article on McClellan from the New York News—Ben. Wood's paper—of the 20th ult. It is worth preserving for use during the campaign. What say our "arbitrary arrest" men to this dose? Can they swallow it, and yet go about bawling against "Lincoln and his arbitrary arrests?"

To the Editor of the New York News:

Sir: I see in your columns a report of the proceedings of a large McClellan meeting, held, on the 10th, in Union Square in your city. In the preamble to the resolutions there adopted, I find the following language, of denunciation applied to Mr. Lincoln, viz:

"The line of policy adopted by the Chief Magistrate of the nation is in opposition to the plain injunctions of the Constitution and his own inaugural declarations, and under the specious plea of military necessity he has commenced a system of direct encroachment upon the rights of the States and the people in making arbitrary arrests—in striking down the freedom of speech and the press, and abolishing the right of habeas corpus, where rebellion does not exist, etc."

I further find it set forth, in the same preamble, that a President is wanting, in Mr. Lincoln's stead, "who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders," and I see that one of the resolutions points out Gen. McClellan, as the person, above all others, best fitted for this glorious task, and as overruling with all the qualities "which will insure an administration alike elevating to the nation and creditable to the civilization of the age," etc., etc.

In a pamphlet, the contents of which were published last summer, first in the Herald and afterward throughout the country generally, and which purports to give a good deal of the secret correspondence connected with the action of the Government in Maryland in 1861, I find the following letters:—Their authenticity has never been denied, to my knowledge. They appear to have been filed away by Gen. Banks, and the headings prefixed to them, are stated to be copies of the original indentments. I give them in their order:

NO. 1.

Letter from R. B. Marcy, Chief of Staff, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Washington, September 12, 1861.

Major General N. P. Banks, Commanding near Darnestown Md.

GENERAL:—I enclose I have the honor to send you an order regarding the Legislature of Maryland. Will you do me the favor to acknowledge its receipt by the bearer.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,

Colonel and Chief of Staff.

The order referred to in the above is the following:

NO. 2.

Legislative Matters, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, WASHINGTON, September 12, 1864.

Confidential. Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. A.

GENERAL:—After full consideration with the President, Secretary of State, War, etc., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a Government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination. Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th, you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

It is understood that you arrange with General Dix and Governor Seward the necessary operations. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th, please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter.

If it is successfully carried out it will go far toward breaking the backbone of the rebellion. It would probably be well to have a special train quickly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis.

I have this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion—and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success.

With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

The "operation proposed for the 17th" was the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature by Military force, and their transmission to Northern prisons, to be confined, at the pleasure of the President, beyond the jurisdiction of the civil tribunals, having cognizance of any charges against them. The spirit in which Gen. McClellan performed his part of the "operation" referred to, will be seen by the tenor of the following telegram:

NO. 3.

Maj. Gen. McClellan, concerning Prisoners for Steamer at Annapolis. Answered 2 A. M., 20th Sept.

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH, RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1861.

[From Washington.]

To Maj. Gen. Banks:—Have you any more of our friends to send from Frederick to Annapolis? Please answer at once. I wish to know on account of ordering off boat.

Major General McCLELLAN.

The persons so pleasantly and facetiously designated as "our friends," were the Democratic members and officers of the Senate and House of Delegates of Maryland, and the sequel of General McClellan's friendly "operation," was their confinement in Fort Monroe, Fort La Fayette and Fort Warren, consecutively, for fourteen or fifteen months, not only without trial, but without any charge whatever preferred against them from that time to this.

Now, the object of this communication is not to discuss the course of Mr. Lincoln in the transaction, but simply to inquire whether I am to believe my eyes, when they inform me that General George B. McClellan the principal in the "operation" in question, and the writer of the letter and dispatch just quoted, is deliberately and seriously proposed as a successor to Mr. Lincoln, upon the theory that under his benign and democratic administration, if elected, "arbitrary arrests" are to disappear, "the specious plea of military necessity" is no longer to oppress and terrify the land; "direct encroachment upon the rights of the State and the people" is to cease; "the freedom of speech" is to be regained, and the Government is to be administered once more, "in the spirit of its founders."

I had supposed the proceedings of the Federal Executive in Maryland, at the period under consideration, to be regarded on all hands as the consummation and embodiment of all the varieties of encroachment upon

the rights of States, and individuals, which the "specious plea of military necessity" has been set up to justify. Gen. McClellan's share in them was not merely the obedience of a subordinate—if that could be any excuse—but it was deliberately borne, after a "full consultation," in which he took part. If he now can be the champion elect of all the liberties which he then assailed, I cannot see, for one, why Mr. Lincoln has not a better right to the same championship. I am aware of nothing that has prevented Gen. McClellan from keeping pace with the Government, and aiding it in the subsequent similar "operations" which the McClellan meeting, and the Democratic party now denounce, except the simple fact, that Mr. Lincoln has removed him from the position which would have given him the opportunity.

I am as far, Mr. Editor, from being a supporter of the Administration as you are—a great further, certainly, than Gen. McClellan has been. If, however, I am to support the authors of such transactions as I have been describing, I prefer going at once to the fountain head. If one can do in good by his vote, it is at least a comfort to know that he has not been humbugged himself, and has not assisted in deceiving others.

A MARYLAND DEMOCRAT. Baltimore, August 12, 1864.

The "Nasby Papers."

The growing popularity of the quaint and pointed epistles of Rev. P. V. Nasby, has induced C. O. Perrine & Co., the well known publishers, of Indianapolis, Indiana, to make arrangements for their publication in a more durable form than is afforded by newspapers. The work is now ready. It must prove immensely successful. Agents and dealers, or others who think of engaging in the sale of them, will find something to their interest by calling at our office.

The following is his description of a recent class meeting at his church, and the views of the members thereof on the negro massacres:

CHURCH OF THE NOO DISPENSATION, Gooly 30, 1864.

Our class meeting has been somewhat neglected by us. Summow it is in our church and it is in the retrograde—we air hot and cold alternately. Last Sunday we had a preshus sezn.

Bro. Siples spok. He confest that he was a week mortel. He hed his ups and downs, bad. It wuz ruff on him. Wenever Grant and Sherman hed a success his faith failed him and sumtimes he hed difficulty in cuming in time even wen Lee whipt Grant. But he hed recently paid \$2 per gallon for whiskey, and that strid him. With wuz hand upon his 2 o'clock empty jug, and tother point to heaven he hed sworn eternal hostility to them ez had razed these prices, which is ablishmints. If convenient he askt the brethrin to pray fer him.

Bro. Hopp riz. He hed his ups and downs also—rather more downs than ups. His sole wuz all wen Forrest killed the niggers, but alas! wuz on him wen Sherman flaxt em at Atlanta. Now the skize is brite. Lee holds out bully, and tother day 4000 niggers wuz killed at Petersburg—

At this pint I interrupted Bro. Hopp. The killin uv niggers is no coz uv rejoisin. Wat destruction uv property! 4,000 niggers at \$1,500 per nigger is \$6,000,000! This sum uv munny, even at the present ablish prices, wud prodooce 60,000,000 nips! Wood, to wood, that I wuz condemd to consoom em all! Ef them niggers hed been white men I woudnt hev keered. Wy? Bekoz, white sogers is all ablishmints. Don't shake yer hed, bro. Gramp, it's so. Your own son, even, backslid. He it wuz who rit hum a sayin that if he had kum back and found that old hypocrit Nasby a eeting chickens about your howse, he'd plump a ounce ball into him. Hypocrit! Chickens! Such baseless confirms me in my belief in the doctrin uv tolle depravity. I am an onobtrovise gert at the table uv my flock. Troo, I ete, but wud eny uv em say that chickens was a equivalent fer my improv'n conversashen? Z fer the paltry munny I horror, I allez giv my noat, which settles them transaccions.

2 resoom: Every nigger killed infains our brethrin powerful. Imagin, my brethrin, a authoritartist bringin uv his peace to have upon the advansin enemy. He sees their air niggers, and his hart sinks. Neerer and neerer they cum. Seezin a glass, he vews em, and horror! In the front rank, "clothed in soots uv bla," he beholds his individjile niggers! Neerer! neerer! Fain would he spare em, for them very niggers may be the uncles uv a dozen uv his children (which is patriarkle) to say nuthin uv the munny he has investid in em. But no! The order is given! "Fire!" He pulls the fatle string, and ez he beholds his own property a bleedin on the plane, he swoons away. My jentil friends, I maik no doubt that half the cases reported in the Suthrin papers ez sun stroke wuz from that coz.

Uther brethrin giv their experience in. The feelin is improv'n since the draft, and I hev faith that ef our groseries kin hold up till Sept. 5, under the credit sistim and too munny dont run 2 Kanady, we will be able to whale enny Provo Marshel's force they ken send agin us.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Paster uv sed Church in charge.

The Democracy of Berks County district of Pennsylvania have renominated Mr. Ancona for their Representative in Congress. This, we presume, is to show their hearty indorsement of the following scrap of history, which will be found in the proceedings of the last month of the last session of Congress:

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio—I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill for the punishment of guerrillas.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania—I object.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio—What! object to a bill for the punishment of guerrillas.

Mr. Ancona—I object to its introduction. The Speaker—The gentleman from Pennsylvania objects, and the bill goes over.

"It is rare, indeed, that honors are so quickly proffered, it having occurred but once before, in the case of John C. Breckinridge, of this State."

Such is a remark of the Louisville Democrat, upon the nomination of George H. Pendleton for Vice President, by the Democracy. We believe that, like John C. Breckinridge, Geo. H. Pendleton is a traitor, and no doubt he would be in the rebel army with Breckinridge, but for two reasons: 1st, he is too big a coward; 2nd, he felt convinced he could aid the traitors more by remaining in Ohio.

The President on our Victories.

President LINCOLN has issued the annexed recommendation and orders, in relation to recent successes of the United States forces at Atlanta and Mobile:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The signal success that Divine Providence has recently vouchsafed to the operations of the United States fleet and army, in the harbor of Mobile, and the reduction of Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and the city of Morgan, and the glorious achievements of the army under General Sherman in the State of Georgia, resulting in the capture of the city of Atlanta, call for devout acknowledgements to the Supreme Being in whose hands are the destinies of the people. It is therefore requested that on next Sunday, in all the places of worship in the United States, thanksgiving be offered to Him for His mercy in preserving our national existence against the insurgent rebels, who have been waging a cruel war against the Government of the United States for its overthrow; and also that prayer be made for Divine protection to our brave soldiers and their leaders in the field, who have so often and so gallantly periled their lives in battling with the enemy, and for the blessing and comfort from the Father of Mercies to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and to the orphans and widows of those who have fallen in the service of their country, and that He will continue to uphold the Government of the United States against all the efforts of public enemies and secret foes.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Admiral Farragut and Maj. Gen. Canby for the skill and harmony with which the recent operations in Mobile harbor, and against Fort Powell, Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, were planned and carried into execution. Also to Admiral Farragut and Maj. Gen. Granger, under whose immediate hand they were conducted, and to the gallant commanders on sea and land, and to the sailors and soldiers engaged in the operation for the bravery and courage which, under the blessing of Providence, has been crowned with brilliant success, and has won for them the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3.

The national thanks are tendered by the President to Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability, courage and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which under Divine Providence resulted in the capture of the city of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations that have signaled this campaign, must render it famous in the annals of the war, and have entitled those having participated therein, to the applause and gratitude of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 3.

Ordered, 1st, that on Monday, the 5th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock, there shall be given a salute of one hundred guns at the arsenal and navy yard at Washington, and on Tuesday, the 6th of September, on the day after the receipt of this order at each arsenal or navy yard in the United States, for the recent brilliant achievement of the fleet and land forces of the United States in the harbor of Mobile. The Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy will issue the necessary directions in their respective departments for the execution of this order.

2d, That on Wednesday, the 7th day of September, commencing at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, there shall be fired a salute of one hundred guns at the arsenal at Washington and at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Newport, St. Louis, and at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Hilton Head and Newbern, the day after the receipt of this order, for the brilliant achievements of the army under command of General Sherman in the State of Georgia, and the capture of Atlanta. The Secretary of War will issue directions for the execution of this order.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Pendleton's Record.

The McClellan and Pendleton organ's, who have heretofore hypocritically worn a flaming mark of pretended Unionism, are quoting from the speeches of George H. Pendleton, extracts so garble das to make a show of Unionism. But in none of them have we yet seen the following, from a speech in Congress, as revised by himself for publication in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe:—

"My voice to day is for conciliation, my voice is for compromise, and it is but the echo of the voice of my constituents. I beg you, gentlemen, who with me represent the Northwest; you who, with me, represent the State of Ohio; you who, with me, represent the city of Cincinnati. I beg you, gentlemen, to hear that voice. If you will not; if you find conciliation impossible; if your differences are so great that you can not or will not reconcile them, then, gentlemen, let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their Government and Empire and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them."

"If these Southern States can not be reconciled, and if you, gentlemen, can not find it your hearts to grant their demands; if they must leave the family mansion; I will signalize their departure by tokens of love; I would bid them farewell so tenderly, that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it; and if, in the vicissitudes of their separate existence, they should desire to come together again in our common Government, there should be no pride to be humiliated, there should be no wound inflicted from any hand, to be healed. They should come and be welcome to the place they now occupy."

And in a speech, in March, 1863, to the Peace Democratic Club, he declared that—"The prosecution of the war can lead only to union or separation. If it leads to union it will lead to an unmitigated despotism." And he was, therefore, opposed to the suppression of the rebellion.

The New York State Union Convention met at Syracuse, on the 6th. Reuben E. Fenton was nominated for Governor.

A State Union Convention met in Nashville on the 5th September, and was still in session on the 7th. The object is to take the steps necessary to enable the State to resume her position in the Union.

War News and Army Items.

Gen. Sherman's report to the War Department is published by order of the Secretary of War. It is dated twenty-six miles south of Atlanta, September 3, 6 o'clock, a. m., and is as follows:—

Our army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th August made a break on the Eastpoint road, and reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road. Howard was on the right, near Jonesboro', Schofield on the left, near Rough-and-Ready. Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro', and intrenched his troops within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., and was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded. Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and center rapidly to the railroad, and made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left near Jonesboro', and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and that part of the enemy intrenched in and around Jonesboro'.

On the 1st we made an attack on the enemy at Jonesboro', the 14th Corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works, and capturing ten guns and one thousand prisoners. The enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to his hastily constructed lines, near Lovejoy's Station. Hood, finding me on the only road that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up the magazine in Atlanta and left in the night. The 20th Corps, General Slocum, took possession of the city, so Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and we need rest. Our losses won't exceed 1,200, and we have over 300 rebel dead, 250 wounded, and over 1,500 prisoners. W. T. SHERMAN.

A later dispatch from General Slocum, dated on the night of the 3d, at Atlanta, says the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars, loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left 14 pieces of artillery, mostly uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

Richmond papers say that in the battle near Atlanta the Union troops were at first repulsed, but finally drove the enemy back, with heavy loss, including three Generals—Anderson, Patton and Hardee.

Gen. Herron recently had a fight with a rebel force at Redwood, seventeen miles from Baton Rouge, in which he routed the rebels, inflicting a loss of 150 men, and destroyed a large amount of stores.

From the Sheridan's Department in the Valley or Virginia, we learn that on the 3d September, Crook's command moved toward Berryville, and the 36th Ohio and 9th Iowa Virginia regiments captured some rebel intrenchments. A desperate struggle ensued, the enemy endeavoring to recover the works. They were decisively repulsed in their several assaults. The fighting lasted till long after dark. Our loss was 300 killed and wounded, while that of the enemy was fully one-third greater. We took 500 prisoners and a stand of colors. Our forces now occupy a strongly intrenched position.

The Nashville Union of the 7th September, says:—

There was little news from Wheeler's raid yesterday. Col. Parks telegraphed from Franklin, yesterday, at 12 o'clock, that stragglers reported that General Rousseau had encountered and defeated Wheeler and Roddy, but there was no particulars.

At half past three, the telegraph operator at Columbia telegraphed that heavy firing had been heard at the south of that place, but no particulars.

General Milroy and command arrived at Columbia at 3 o'clock yesterday, and moved immediately out to the scene of action. We still expect to hear important news to-day.

LATER—We have reliable intelligence that Rousseau attacked Wheeler near Campbell Station on Monday, and defeated him. It is said that Wheeler destroyed his train, but of this we are not certain.

Granger and Starkweather had joined Rousseau. Rebels are retiring toward the Tennessee river.

A telegram from Nashville on the evening of the 7th state that Cero Gordo Williams passed through Shelbyville, it is thought, to join Wheeler.

Milroy was menacing the rebels at Pulaski at last accounts.

It is reported that the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry en route for Nashville, via Murfreesboro, met Debell's rebel cavalry, killed and wounded 20 to 40, captured 70 prisoners, and utterly routed the balance of the force.

Information from couriers is that Wheeler's force has divided, making for the Tennessee river at different points, hotly pressed by Rousseau, who is taking many prisoners. Wheeler's men are deserting rapidly. There is not much damage done to the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, and cars will run through in three or four days.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives the following account of the capitulation of Atlanta:—

Gen. Slocum, who was guarding our communications and trains along the Chattahoochee, sent forward a detachment from Ward's, Geary's and Williams' divisions on a reconnaissance. These advanced to the city, which they found evacuated, and entered about 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of September. They were at once met by a detachment, comprising the Mayor, High Sheriff, and some citizens, who made a formal surrender of the town to Gen. Ward, simply making the following request:

CAPITULATION OF ATLANTA, GA., SEPT. 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Ward, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps:

Sir—The fortunes of war have placed the city of Atlanta in your hands. As Mayor of this city I ask protection for non-combatants and private property.

JAS. M. CALHOUN, Mayor of Atlanta.

Attest: Wm. Scott, Capt. A. D. C.

A. M. LEBBETTS, Capt. A. D. C.

S. B. THOMPSON, Lt. Prov. Mar.

Col. Coburn, commanding Second brigade of the Third division, was to enter the city. The required protection was freely granted.

The school charges in Virginia appear to be very moderate, judging from the following, which appeared in a late number of the Richmond Dispatch:—

"My Private School will re-open on Thursday, September 1st, limited to four pupils.

Terms—\$6,000 for forty weeks, payable half in advance, or \$300 in provisions and old prices. Everything found except lights and towels.

Address, Prof. CHAS. MARTIN, Hampden Sidney College, Va.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves.

A. G. HODGES,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

Re-Enlistments.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., August 16th, 1864.

CIRCULAR:

The War Department has authorized the re-enlistment of all twelve months Kentucky regiments now in the service, for the term of one, two, or three years, either as cavalry or infantry, as they may elect.

The attention of all officers recruiting, is called to a general order issued from District Head-Quarters, at Lexington, Ky., dated August 13th, 1864, and are earnestly requested to co-operate and effect the re-enlistment of their respective commands, for the term of three years, if possible, as these soldiers have shown by their tried valor and patriotism, that they are worthy of the name of veterans, of whose services the State and Government are justly proud.

Re-enlistments will be conducted in accordance with prescribed regulations heretofore issued.

The bounties and pay of soldiers by the United States is as follows:

For recruits for one year's service..... \$100 00

For recruits for two years' service..... 200 00

For recruits for three years' service..... 300 00

First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—

To one year recruits..... 33 33

To two years' recruits..... 66 66

To three years' recruits..... 100 00

The pay of 1st sergeant, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 24 00

The pay of sergeants, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 20 00

The pay of corporals, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 18 00

The pay of privates, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 16 00

No premium whatever for the preparation of recruits, will hereafter be paid by the United States.

Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector and Adjutant General of Ky.

CIRCULAR.

The War Department has authorized the raising of TWO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, in Kentucky, for the period of twelve months.

These troops will be credited upon the late call of the President for 500,000 men, and together with other enlistments that are now going on, it is confidently believed that the quota of our State will be filled.

As these two regiments are intended to supply the place, in part, of the twelve months men now in the service, who have so ably defended the State, and are about to be mustered out, it is hoped that every effort will be used to recruit this force in the short time that is allowed.

If a full company is not raised by the time set for the draft the parts of companies will be consolidated, due regard being had to the claims of recruiting officers—and the same rule will be applied to regiments.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector and Adjutant General.

United States bounties will be paid as follows:

For recruits for one year's service..... \$100 00

For recruits for two years' service..... 200 00

For recruits for three years' service..... 300 00

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHAKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell.

August 20, 1864.

The papers of Indiana, Ohio, etc. contain details of the terrible rain storms of Saturday and Sunday nights. The sections of Vincennes, Indiana, and Dayton, Ohio, at the same time were visited with destructive hurricanes and hail.

On Sunday a very severe storm of wind and rain passed over a portion of this State, Indiana, and Ohio. It missed this immediate section of country; but appears to have been very general on both sides of the Ohio river, which it seems to have followed as far up as Wheeling, Virginia.

Upwards of four hundred Union prisoners lately arrived at Annapolis from Richmond. They were in the usual sick and emaciated condition, and ten died within thirty-six hours after their arrival in that city. Whilst in prison at Richmond, Dr. McCabe, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., preached a "peace" sermon to them, advising them to vote for a "peace" candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner, also gave them the same advice.

A Singular Fact.

Let the people note it: that in the Chicago Platform and in all the speeches made at that Convention, there was not one word of disapproval of the treason which involved the country in civil war; not one word of condemnation of the traitors who are striving to destroy the Union of our fathers, and subvert the Constitution upon which that Union is based. But instead of that, the entire aim of the platform and the speeches was abuse of the Federal authorities for striving to put down the rebellion, and a virulent condemnation of every measure adopted to uphold and maintain the Union.

Chas. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, is a worthy representative of his father, Chas. Jared Ingersoll, who often boasted that, had he lived in the days of the Revolution, he "would have been a Tory," and who parolined important papers from the State Department at Washington, whilst Mr. Webster was Secretary of State. The son of this would have been Tory made a speech to the Peace Democracy of Philadelphia, on the night of the 2d September. He was rather dispondent of carrying Pennsylvania, and admitted that, unless they carried the State election in October, there would be no hope for them in November. And, in case of defeat, he said there was but one course left for the "Peace Democracy,"—and that was revolution. If defeated at the polls, he was for a general rising of the Democrats, to strike for their rights, which had been wrested from them by Republicans!

The rights he speaks of, we presume, are the offices of the Government, and especially their emoluments.

On the evening of the 3d September, the Union men of Fort Wayne, Indiana, met to rejoice over Sherman's and Farragut and Canby's victories. The McClellan and Pendleton Democrats broke up and dispersed the meeting! No one can be at loss to know where the sympathies of those Fort Wayne Democrats are. Mr. Douglas well said, "there are but two parties in this contest;—there are but two parties to it: Patriots and Traitors;—those who sustain the Government and aid in suppressing the rebellion, and those who give aid and comfort to the traitors in arms, and aid them in destroying the Government."

Laying aside all personal preferences and partisan prejudices, it is not true that the rebels and rebel sympathizers everywhere are for McClellan and Pendleton, and against Lincoln and Johnson? The fact demonstrated at Fort Wayne, governs everywhere. Patriots rejoice at the success of the Union armies; Traitors do not; and where they can will prevent patriots from evincing their joy. Can any patriot act with those who sympathize with the traitors?

H. H. Doan, Grand Commander in Indiana of the treasonable secret society known as Sons of Liberty, has been arrested on a charge of treason, and placed in prison.

The Democratic platform declares that the war has continued four years. This dates it from the Democratic split Conventions of 1860, more than six months before the Inauguration of the Republican Administration.

Hereafter, we presume the anniversary of the birthday of Benedict Arnold will be kept by the Democracy as their Saint's day. They adjourned the call of their late National Convention from the 4th of July, to the National Anniversary to the 29th August,—Benedict Arnold's!

The Draft.—It appears that the draft has been suspended a few days, to fix up the credits by enlistments. Enlisting, in the meantime, will go on, and be credited on the quotas of the several counties.

A report was stated a few days ago, by a New York Copperhead paper, that Mr. Lincoln had quoted the law wrong; that he gave but fifty days notice for filling up the call for five hundred thousand men; whereas the law required sixty days notice. The engrossed copy of the law in the State Department shows that Mr. Lincoln was right.

We learn from Covington, that Capt. Jacob Johnson's Company of Mounted Infantry, 84 strong, was mustered into the service on the 5th September. Each man received a bounty of \$400 from Kenton county. This company will be attached to the 53d Kentucky, Col. Johnson. There are two more companies (Capt. Reed's and Capt. Crout's) full and waiting to be mustered in. It is confidently believed that these three companies, together with other recruits that have been obtained since the last draft, will fill the quota of Kenton county.

LITTLE MAC ("SWITCHED OFF")—There is a street car in Cincinnati called "Little Mac." Its structure and name correspond. The passengers set back to back, and look in opposite directions as readily as those on the car of the Chicago platform. The Southern friends of Mr. Pendleton will please take notice. On the 3d September, the track was defective, and the car had to be hauled back and forth, and was finally "switched off"—true, throughout, to the character of its namesake. The news from Atlanta has damaged the track of the Chicago car, and it may as well switch off too.

PIRATE GEORGIA CAPTURED.—The following is by the City of Washington, by telegraph, via Queenstown, dated London, 25th ult.: The United States frigate Niagara seized the rebel pirate steamer Georgia 20 miles off Lieben, put a prize crew on board, and sent her to New York. The Niagara landed the Captain and crew of the Georgia at Dover. The Georgia when seized was under the British flag, and her Captain entered a protest against her seizure. The event excited much controversy, and it is rumored that the capture was effected under the consent of the British Government. There is much difference of opinion as to the legality of the capture, but general satisfaction is expressed.

Gen. McClellan, had, when he first marched against Richmond, an army and resources greater than any other confided to the charge of any Union General in the history of this war. But his sympathy with the Democratic leaders of the North, whose hearts were with Jeff. Davis, Rhet, and his brother Democratic traitors of the South, aided by McClellan's own reverence for the property of those Democratic traitors, led him to waste his opportunities in an inglorious siege, until his magnificent army faded away before the pestilential breath of the Virginia marshes. He could have overthrown the armed power of the South. His army, from their threatening encampments, saw the distant spires of Richmond, and the Nation waited with impatient earnestness to see the Capital of the traitors wrested from rebellion's grasp, and the power of the Union reinstated over every Southern State. But, as the Philadelphia News says, "the expected victory never was experienced. Without the commission of open treason, General McClellan slowly but surely destroyed the splendid army that, under any other leader, would have entered the streets of Richmond in victorious defiance. He kept them in the marshy shallows of the Chickahominy, where fever, with white robes and poisonous breath, passed through his camps, and the pride of the armies of the Union wasted away as the mist of the mountains fades before the rising sun."

"Tried and found wanting, the soldier was called from the responsibilities of the field to enact in civil life the role of a New York peace politician. He dined with August Belmont; feted the Woods, and was feted in return. Around him he gathered the Walls of New Jersey, and the political gemini of treason, the Seymours of New York and Connecticut. In towns through the country he passed his time, until the gubernatorial canvass in Pennsylvania, last autumn, when he issued the celebrated Woodward letter, recommending the people of Pennsylvania to cast their ballots for a jurist whose record was stained with the treasonable heresies that consigned Judge Woodward to final oblivion. Such is General McClellan, the man upon whom the threadbare mantle of Democrat preferment has fallen; such is the man whom the peace men of the North have arrayed against the honest leader of the Union under its present able administration."

Do not forget the Grand Hop at the Capital Hotel to-night.

ANOTHER RESPONSE.—At the municipal election in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 6th September the Union men carried the city by 450 majority, electing every candidate in every ward.

Early on yesterday morning, September 8, Mr. Thomas B. Bennett, belonging to company B, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Infantry, was discovered lying senseless on the side of the pavement in front of the Mansion House. He had fallen, or jumped, from a window in the third story, during the night,—it is supposed about 3 or 4 o'clock. In falling his head struck an iron railing before a door on the lower floor. At 2 o'clock he was still alive, but no hopes were entertained of his surviving.

That the traitors of the South and the traitors of the North understand each other well, we suppose every loyal man in the country, whether North or South, by this time knows and feels. The Chattanooga Rebel, of a recent date, seeming to fear that there might be yet some one so blind as not to be able to "see it," spoke in this wise: "We admire McClellan, and we admire Buell also; we admire Vallandigham more than all, because he was against the war at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

Any northern Copperhead paper would just as cordially say: "We admire Lee, and we admire Beauregard also; and we admire also; and we admire Jeff. Davis more than all, because he was for slavery at the start, and has kept his faith ever since."

On the evening of September, 1st, there was a grand Union demonstration at Chicago Illinois. It was called for the purpose of showing that Chicago was a loyal city, notwithstanding the Copperheads had selected it for the theatre of their plottings. Metropolitan Hall was crowded in every part, a large number of ladies being in attendance, and another immense crowd assembled in Court House Square. Speeches were made by Hon. C. D. Drake, John Wentworth, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, and other prominent men, and resolutions adopted endorsing the Baltimore nominations—Lincoln and Johnson—as the impersonation of republican institutions, which raise the sons of toil from the humblest walks of life to the highest places in the gift of a great people; while in the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton are found the representatives of aristocratic foreign moneychangers and the managers of grasping corporations.

A Cry of Peace Aged.

The Chicago Times, the organ of the treasonable Peace Democracy of Illinois, sends forth the following wail:—"Two whole weeks have passed, and not a single Federal defeat!"—Chicago Times.

But, if there were no "Federal defeats" to cheer the hearts of the rebels and their allies, the McClellan Democracy, there were glorious Federal victories—rebel defeats, to cheer the hearts of patriots; and which have been announced by booming cannon, from the shot-guns of Grant to the far distant North and East and the wilds of the West. Sherman has whipped Hood and captured Atlanta; Grant holds the Weldon railroad, with a loss of 25,000 to the rebels; Sheridan has whipped the rebel cavalry in the Valley; Farragut and Canby have defeated Paige and taken the boasted impregnable rebel stronghold, Fort Morgan; Rousseau has routed Wheeler and his raiders; Gillen has killed Morgan, captured his staff and annihilated his band of horse thieves and robbers!

"Two weeks have passed, and not a single Federal defeat," but a number of glorious victories. Victories which will do more towards peace than all the howlings of the Peace Democracy from this time "till the crack of doom."

A Nice Little Arrangement.

The Chicago ticket was evidently nominated—as the Nashville Union says,—in pursuance of an understanding between the rebels of the South, and their sympathizers at the North. The "democracy" of the north have proclaimed as a greater outrage upon the South, than all others, the nomination of a presidential ticket exclusively from one section; this, they have often said, fully justified secession; and yet they have put forth just such a ticket.

But why? The remarks of Gov. Powell, when nominated for the Presidency, will throw some light upon the subject. He proclaimed that the candidates ought to come from the free States; yet it is a well known fact that he is an open, and avowed rebel: such an one that even Garret Davis offered resolutions for his expulsion. Then why his remark, and why the policy adopted in the convention?

The copperhead party are laboring with all their might to secure the independence of the South; the Confederates now relying solely upon them to accomplish their ends. Gov. Powell desires that Kentucky should go with the South; so do Vallandigham, and his friends, because they think that would aid them in establishing their North-western Confederacy; therefore they would take no candidate from that State lest such a proceeding would be embarrassing.

The two candidates were taken exclusively from the free States, so that, the moment our armies are withdrawn from the South, all the Slave States can secede at pleasure, and the sectional character of the ticket, will, according to the democracy itself, be sufficient to justify such act of secession. On the whole, then, this is nicely arranged in the interest of the rebels. Pendleton is with them, heart and soul; and McClellan is a mere nose of wax, to be shaped as Vallandigham and his co-adjutors may wish.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States, has authorized the enlisting of five hundred thousand more men, for the suppression of this rebellion; and whereas, the Governor of Kentucky is determined to enforce the draft on and after the 5th day of September;

I issue this my Proclamation, that, if the fair daughters of Kentucky do not open a correspondence with me, before the 1st day of October, they will be subject to be drafted into the maternal State service for life. Now, ladies, send on your letters, and get early replies, and avoid the draft.

All letters confidential. "Photo's" desired. The ladies of Frankfort and Lexington desired. Object: mutual improvement.

Address, Lieut. A. B. C.
Head-Quarters 1st Brigade 2d Division, 23d A. C., via Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Sept. 9, 1864—tw12.

The estate of the late President Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio, is now in court for subdivision. There are in all about six hundred acres, to be distributed among a large number of heirs, some of whose interests are represented by a sixty-fourth part.

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Efort, of the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, is reported as killed in the fight between Gen. Milroy's forces and Cerro Gordo Williams, on Sunday, September 4, near Murfreesboro, Tenn. He was the son of Sebastian Efort, Esq., Representative in the Legislature from Carter county. Col. Efort entered the Second Cavalry as a private; was elected First Lieutenant of Company H; and had, by his gallantry won his way to the second position of his regiment. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and an excellent officer.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional district of Ohio is C. A. White, who always voted with Pendleton. White's views may be gathered from the following extracts from speeches made by him in 1863:—

"If this Administration is permitted to go on, when the soldiers come home they will steal, murder, rob and rape your mothers, wives and daughters, and you will be powerless. There will be no law to protect you."

"This Administration must be put down and whipped out. Our Southern brethren cannot be whipped. You must withdraw your army from their soil, raise the blockade, restore to them all the territory you have taken from them, pay them all the damage you have done to them, and then and not till then, will you have peace."

In the last extract he almost literally quotes from Jeff. Davis Richmond organ's statement of the only terms upon which the rebels would consent to peace.

That Lazarus W. Powell is a traitor—that he has given aid and comfort, and rendered all the assistance to the traitors in arms that he could secretly do, no man—loyal or disloyal—ever doubted. In the Chicago Convention he thus boasted of his position:—"As a peace man who has opposed this war from the beginning, never having voted a MAN OR A DOLLAR TO CARRY IT ON, I never will occupy the position of one approving of the war or of the unjust acts connected with it."

But he has voted and acted in every manner possible to hinder and obstruct the Government in efforts to suppress the war; and to help the traitors in their attempt to destroy the Government he was sworn to support and maintain. With this self-confessed perjurer traitor the Guthrie-Prentice "Conservatives" struck hands, and amalgamated.

"Like master like man," is an old proverb. Mr. J. C. A. Wickliffe nominated Ex-President Pierce as his candidate for the nomination of the Chicago Convention. Mr. Wickliffe every body knows is at heart a rebel. That Mr. Pierce is, has always been believed; and the following note from Rev. Pritchard, of North Carolina to the Biblical Recorder, unmistakably proves it:—

"Last spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor, in Baltimore, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, Ex-President Pierce. Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence; declared that the only hope for freedom in this continent was in the success of the South; that, old as he was, he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army."

The Democracy are very much troubled about drafting men. They think that to draft men for the army is horrible! Surely they have not forgotten that Gen. McClellan was the first officer or man to advise drafting; and, when before Richmond, with over one hundred and eighty thousand effective men, he thus reiterated upon the President his desire that men should be drafted, so as to give him more:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, October 27, 1862.

Your Excellency is aware of the very great reduction of numbers that has taken place in most of the old regiments of this command, and now necessary it is to fill up these skeletons before taking them into action. I have, therefore, to request that the order to fill up the old regiments with drafted men at once be issued.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN
Major General Commanding.
His Excellency, the President.

\$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spitting of blood and night sweats. One bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It can be had at any Druggist.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

SEPT. 8, 1864.

Gold on the rise to-day. We quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	241@242	244@246
Silver	231@232	233@234
Demand notes
POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at \$3 75@4 75.		
BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 45@50c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20 to 23c @ dozen.		
DRY FRUIT.—Apples selling at 10@15c, and peaches at 17@17c.		
GRAIN.—Market firm. Wheat at \$1 80@1 85 for red, and \$1 90@1 95 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 1 30@1 35 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 80@90c, barley \$1 35@1 40, and rye \$1 20.		
GROCERIES.—Coffee held at 51@52c. Sugar unchanged; N. Orleans 24c to 26c, Cuba 23@25c refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 32@33c. New Orleans molasses \$1 20. Sirups 1 10@1 25. Pepper 45@46c spice from 38@40c. Rice 12@13c. Teas, Gunpowder \$1 40@22c. Oolong 80@81 50.		

HAY.—Unchanged. We quote at \$22@23 per ton; retailing from store at \$25.

STOCKS.—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows: Clover..... 6 bushel (60 lbs.) at \$18 00@18 00 Timothy..... (45 lbs.) 6 50@6 75 Bluegrass, s't'p'd..... (14 lbs.) 1 25@1 25 Bluegrass o'l'd..... (14 lbs.) 1 75@1 75 Red-top or h'd'gr..... (14 lbs.) 3 00 Red-top or h'd'gr..... (14 lbs.) 1 50 Millet..... (59 lbs.) 3 50@3 75 Buckwheat..... (48 lbs.) 2 50@2 50 Peas (May)..... (60 lbs.) 8 50 Beans..... (60 lbs.) 3 50@4 00 Chinese sug. ca..... (38 lbs.) 4 00 Hungarian grass..... (48 lbs.) 3 25@3 50 Flax..... (56 lbs.) 2 75@2 75 Orchard grass..... (14 lbs.) 1 25@1 50 Alion sets..... (28 lbs.) 8 00 Hemp..... (44 lbs.) 3 25@3 25

TOBACCO.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 5th amounted to 147 hogheads, at prices ranging from \$3 00 to \$4 60 per 100 pounds.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF SHELBY County, as a runaway, a negro boy named HENRY, about 16 years old, dark color. Says he belongs to Charles Ennis, of Fayette county, Kentucky. Said boy will be disposed of according to law if not claimed and taken by his owner. H. BURNETT, J. S. C. Sept. 13, 1864—wlm.

FARM WANTED.

TO rent a small farm, containing about SEVENTY-FIVE or a HUNDRED acres, situated within six or seven miles of the city of Frankfort, by one having such a farm will do well by calling at or addressing J. G. T., at this office. Sept. 9, 1864—tw12.

GRAND HOP!!

At Capital Hotel, Friday Night, September 9, 1864.

THERE will be a Grand Hop at the Capital Hotel, FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.
W. H. SKEED, C. G. RUSSELL,
J. C. PAGE, W. G. LOBBAN,
Sept. 7, 1864—tw12.

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the farm of the subscriber, in Owen county, three slaves, viz: PETER, a tall black man, formerly the property of Elisha C. Hawkins, of this county; HENRY, a yellow man, raised by myself; and WESTLY, a boy of dark complexion, raised by myself. I will give the lawful reward for all or either of them, if delivered to me in this place, or secured in any jail so that I get them. MASON BROWN. Frankfort, Aug. 10, 1864—355—tw12.

"To Whom It May Concern."

ALL persons having property of any kind, within the walls of the Kentucky Penitentiary, unless said property is there for sale, or for special reasons is in charge of the keeper, are hereby notified to remove the same within thirty days from this date, or the keeper will be directed to place it outside the walls at the owners risk. The object of this notice, is to have the prison yard cleared of every thing not essential to the business of the institution.

J. M. MILLS, Inspectors.
JAS. H. GARRARD, Ky.
JOHN S. HAYS, Penitentiary.
August 31st, 1864.—tw12.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, } ss.
United States of America, }
Hugh Leonard, } D. No. 189.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864, by J. Tavis, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offenses, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offenses, owned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they should appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
J. Tavis, U. S. Attorney.
August 31, 1864.—w12.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATES
CERTIFICATE No. 2,400, for six shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated June 3d, 1861, and No. 2,422, for fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January 24, 1862, were enclosed by mail, on the 30th of March, 1864, to F. C. McCalla, Cashier at Georgetown, Ky., together with power of attorney of P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates were issued; but were never received by said McCalla, and so were lost. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate to me as the purchaser, in lieu of those so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done. F. A. LYON. August 2, 1864—354—w12.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of SEPTEMBER, 1864, I not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing SIXTY-THREE and a HALF ACRES—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished; out buildings, good and never-failing stock and spring water. Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first named tract, with a good road leading to it. Persons wishing to see the land will call on John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day of sale. JOHN CARTER.

August 18, 1864—359 w12.
Lexington Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen publish to amount of \$2 00 and charge this office.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls. August 16, 1864—tw12—358

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the season. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 20, 1864.

High School for Young Ladies, FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction. Terms, per session of twenty weeks, \$26 00 JNO. R. HENDRICK. August 8, 1864—354—tw12.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS, in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church,

ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER

It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the Terms (to be hereafter announced,) will be as reasonable as possible. TERMS.—For tuition per school year \$60.—payable half on admission.

R. S. HITCHCOCK. Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—tw12.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions; the first session commencing on Monday, September 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January 30, 1865. The charges for boarding, tuition, etc., are very low, considering the present financial state of the country, the ample and elegant accommodations of the institution, and the high prices paid for teaching, and other expenses. Applications for admission, or for catalogues, and all letters of inquiry, or on business relating to the institution, should be directed, GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE, Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio. August 3, 1864—352—tw12.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

OF English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics.

WILL commence its next annual session of forty weeks, On Monday, the 26th of September, TERMS.—For tuition per school year, \$100, payable half on admission, half in five months hereafter. No deduction save for absence of the principal. Aug. 26—tw12th Sept.

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal.

THE Thirty-second annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 5th, 1864. EXPENSES PER SESSION. Board, including fuel and lights..... \$120 00 Tuition in primary branches.....

